

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANIL
SHASTRI) : (a) to (c) The quantities of
important drugs smuggled from across

the borders and seized during the first 7
months of 1990 and ~ the corresponding
period of 1989, is given below, indicating the
percentage of rise where relevant :—

Name of Drug	On Kgs.) 1989 upto 31-7-89	(In Kgs.) 1990 upto 31-7-90	Percentage of rise
Heroin	1140	947 2065 2258	No rise
Hashis	766		+ 170%
Ganja	5355		No rise

The quantity of drugs seized during the year,
1990 (upto 31st July) from the metropolitan cities of
Delhi,

Opium	Morphine	Heroin	Bombay, as given	Madras and below:	Calcutta is (In Kgs.)
			Gana	Hashish qualone	Cocaine Metha- qualone
Delhi	87.874	159.823	76.000	365.761	1.200
Bombay		634.577	264.317	236.400	.. 713.150
Madras268 Amp	4.900 Calcutta	6.050		
.	10.841		83.000		

Bombay and Delhi have been found to
be more sensitive for drug trafficking.

(d) and (e) Smuggling of drugs into the
country is done from across the land borders
with Pakistan, Nepal and Burma. Rajasthan,
Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir States are
vulnerable for heroin and hashish smuggling, as
also Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland for
heroin smuggling. Indo-Nepal border is
sensitive for ganja and hashish. Stray
incidents of smuggling at other sectors of the
borders also take place from time to time.
The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic
Substances Act, 1985 as amended in the year
1988 and the

Prevention of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic
Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988
serve as powerful tools in combating illicit drug
trafficking in the country as also drug
smuggling from across the borders. The penal
provisions are very harsh. The drive against
drug smuggling which is a continuous process
in which all the enforcement agencies as well as
the B.S.F. and the State Police are involved is
being closely monitored. The Narcotics
Control Bureau, the nodal agency in the
matter, has been strengthened and the State
Governments and Union Territories have also
been asked to strengthen their enforcement
agencies.

Loss suffered by Rourkela Steel Plant due to Labour Unrest

1855. SHRI BASUDEB MOHA PATRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact, that Rourkela Steel Plant has suffered production loss owing to frequent labour unrest in the plant ;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to ensure complete industrial peace at the Plant ; and

(c) How many recognised unions are there in the Plant and the strength of each ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI) :

(a) and (b) While no production loss has been suffered in the current year so far due to industrial unrest, RSP has in the past years suffered such losses. RSP have an effective industrial relations management system in which issues and disputes relating to labour are discussed and resolved. There are several committees at the plant: level where labour and management interface and informal discussions are also held periodically with both recognised and non-recognised unions. These have helped in containing the labour problems and improving industrial relations. -

(c) There is only one recognised union in the plant, i.e., Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha. Its strength is not known as membership has not been verified recently.

Modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant

1856. SHRI BASUDEB MOHA PATRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

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(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to go in for global tenders for the second phase of modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) when tenders for the first phase modernisation were invited from West Germany and the conditions mentioned in the said tender;

(d) the tenders quoted by West German companies; and

(e) the total amount sanctioned for the second phase of modernisation of the Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI): (a) and (b) Government have decided to float global tenders for the foreign packages of this project, since the earlier floating of tenders within West Germany alone did not generate competition and also the prices and foreign exchange component quoted by the tenderers were much higher than estimates.

(c) and (d) All the packages of first phase of RSP modernisation were indigenous packages. Therefore no tenders were invited from West Germany.

(e) The amount sanctioned for total modernisation (Phase I plus Phase II) of Rourkela Steel Plant is Rs. 2461 crores which includes Rs. 673 crores as the updated cost estimates of Phase I.

INTUC's Demand for waiving loans for Agricultural and Industrial labourers

1857. SHRI BASUDEB MOHAPATRA : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Indian National Trade Union